

WEATHER
Washington, Oct. 31.
Showers Saturday and
probably Sunday; some-
what lower tempera-
ture.

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**MINERS' STRIKE IS ON WITH HALF MILLION MEN IDLE;
GOVERNMENT STANDS PREPARED FOR ANY EMERGENCY**

**MURPHY PREDICTS
STRIKE WILL BE OF
SHORT DURATION**

**Injunction Prevents Use
of Funds in Support-
ing Strikers**

**ORDER MEN BACK;
TALK BUSINESS**

**Believes Agreement Be
Easily Reached When
Miners' Demand Dis-
cussed**

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—With the approach of the zero hour—midnight—it was clear nothing could be done to avert the nationwide coal strike going into effect. A restraining order might be issued but it would never reach the miners before they quit work. Indeed, reports tonight showed practically all the miners had laid down their tools hours before the time when the strike went officially into effect. The battle, which of necessity involves every individual in the United States has its central fighting field in this city. As the clocks ticked away the last hours of the day, grimness became the single characteristic evident in the camps of the opposing leaders. Officers of the United Mine Workers of America watched the advance of the hour hand with lips set and faces tense. Three blocks away in the federal building officers of the United States received reports from operatives, made notations, discussed telegrams—waited.

The coming of tomorrow morning will find bituminous mines in twenty states emptied of workers. Union officers here insist the strike will prevail until the coal operators have been beaten, but their knees and agree to yield at least something to the miners' demands.

The federal men also admit the strike is assured of a beginning. But they expressed the hope that the forces of the strikers have been so weakened by the action taken in the United States district court today that within a short period the demonstration of the workers will weaken to the point of collapse.

DIPLOMATIC STROKE.
This action was in the nature of a pre-war diplomatic stroke. By obtaining a writ restraining the union officials from further carrying on strike direction work, the United States government has made impossible establishment of lines of communication between the striking units. And most important of all, the strikers now remain without a general leadership.

It is true that this restraint only holds good under the present order until November 8, when argument will be heard before Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, on the question of issuing a temporary injunction. If the temporary injunction is granted, then a permanent one will be asked. This is to specify not only an order against aiding the strike but actually directing the executive board to recall the strike proclamation and call the workers back to their jobs.

The restraining order was anticipated. Shortly before the deputy and his armful of papers arrived, President Lewis had sent away his lieutenants in the field while the court edict is in effect. To all of his district presidents he sent this message:

"Our position remains unchanged. Strike order issued, October 15 becomes effective at midnight in all its provisions. We enter this great industrial contest serene in the knowledge that our cause is just and in conformity with our rights, guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the United States."

MURPHY'S PREDICTION.
Mr. Murphy predicted the strike would be of short duration. "The injunction directed against the United Mine Workers officials at Indianapolis will bring the strike to a head very soon, in my opinion," he said. "As I understand it the injunction ties up the funds of the union and they cannot carry on the fight long without money."

Mr. Murphy said he believed the mine organization committee would reach the strike order within the next two or three days, while the strike was still in its infancy.

**MANGIN AT HEAD
BAITIC CAMPAIGN**

Helsingfors, Oct. 31.—General Mangin has arrived here, and is now actively in charge of the allied missions to the Baltic area. He is expected to arrange for a concerted campaign against the Russian Bolsheviks.

British squadrons in Baltic waters have been strongly reinforced. A general naval attack on the part of the seaboard, still in Bolshevik hands is looked for.

**Hallowe'en Claims
More Celebrants
Than Ever Before**

(By R. W. Grizzard.)
Hail, spirit, this All Saints night,
Abroad in quest of fun;
Mind your task, donning mask—
See your disguise well done.

Queer shaped feet throng the street,
Wending none know which way;
Tots afraid of masquerade,
Snuggle close till dawn's day.

Creepy feeling comes stealing
Over you where you stand;
Eldish moon goes down soon,
Leaving spooks in command.

Not since the signing of the armistice made it possible for man to conserve life and honor at the same time, has Richmond cast its permanent garment of repentance so recklessly to the winds as it did last night. On that night, everybody in town came down to Broad street to see the crowd, thereby creating the crowd, which saw itself and went home marvelling at its size.

One of the outstanding features of the occasion was the remarkable prevalence of plump privates. Dressed in regulation O. D. or khaki, with cigarette dangling awkwardly from unaccustomed lip, they were everywhere. When such metamorphoses are licensed that the instinct of girlhood to "be a boy" fails to assert itself.

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**COMMON GOOD IS
ANNOUNCED AIM OF
NEW ASSOCIATION**

**Political But Non-Partisan,
it Will Watch
Records of Officials**

**TO KEEP VOTERS
FULLY INFORMED**

**Movement Planned to
Be Nation-Wide Has
400 Members in Third
Congressional District**

Frankly, political but wholly non-partisan, the "Virginia Association for the Common Good," was formally launched yesterday "to promote constructive, economic governmental policies, national and state," and to awaken the people to a deeper interest and participation in the affairs of their country.

About 400 members have been enrolled as the result of a quiet campaign carried on for the past several weeks, among these being included many of the leaders in Richmond business and industry. John Kerr Branch is president of the association for the Third Congressional district, which is the first to be completed. W. T. Reed is vice-president, and W. T. Dabney, secretary. Offices have been opened in the Chamber of Commerce building. Organization is proceeding in the other congressional districts and it is expected that a state association will be formed in the near future.

The movement is planned to be nation-wide, steps to that end having already been taken in North and South Carolina, Missouri, California and other states, where the same general plan of organization is to be followed and, ultimately, a national association formed.

Bureau at Washington.
The V. A. C. G. has arranged for an information bureau at Washington, which will keep it informed of all new bills of national scope and of action on such measures by committees of congress and by the two houses. Complete records will be kept of the votes of Virginia's senators and representatives on all measures to be made available for the entire voting population of the state. Likewise, the general assembly will be watched and records kept.

The association, does not purpose to initiate legislation. It will confine its efforts to informing the people upon the merits or demerits of proposed measures, arriving at

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**LEAGUE OF NATIONS
AND FELLOWSHIP**

London, Oct. 31.—"I am convinced," said ex-Premier Asquith in a speech to students, "that the league of nations will supersede the petty particular ambitions and jealousies of the past."

The speaker said he hoped that corresponding with the league there would be brought into being a "great co-operative fellowship for research and the furtherance of knowledge to build up a magnificent structure for the future."

**Hirschberg Charges
Company Urged Men
to Organize Union**

Charges made by Labor Commissioner Hirschberg to the effect that the Virginia Railway and Power company was behind the movement made by the employees to organize a union in 1918, and that its support of the organization was contingent upon the employees asking for a six-cent fare enlivened last night's session of the streets. Hirschberg held to give the people an opportunity to oppose the proposed increased rate of fare.

Mr. Hirschberg defied contradiction in his statement, saying he had a letter in his possession signed by the company, in which his allegation was substantiated. E. Randolph Williams, vice-president of the company, exhibited mild surprise at the information and requested the name of the writer. This Mr. Hirschberg declined to divulge, only stating that none of the gentlemen present were "implicated."

Mr. Williams seemed at a loss to account for his own ignorance of the transaction, but insisted that it was in no way relevant to the question before the committee—that of increasing the rate of car fare.

Mr. Hirschberg presented the demands of the labor council, insisting on a complete valuation of the company's physical asset. He said that the people of the city would be glad to pay the cost of the investigation, even though it be \$50,000, and that they would agree to a continuation of the five-cent straight fare, which expires on February 13, pending the report of the investigation committee.

C. G. Bookman, president of the American Street Railway company, appeared before the committee as the first speaker. He spoke the serious consideration of the company's proposal, saying that the employees would receive from five to eleven and one-quarter cents of increase on the six-cent fare, irrespective of the two-cent transfer charge, was granted.

The meeting finally became a four-cornered debate. Mr. Hirschberg's arguments and Harvey Willson's arguments were confined to one particularly insistent question fired at Mr. Hirschberg with the regularity of a machine gun.

First he asked the labor commissioner if he thought the fare charged five years ago a fair one. Mr. Hirschberg answered that he did. Mr. Willson then asked, in consideration of the advanced costs of every kind of material and labor since that date if he did not consider a six-cent fare a reasonable request at the present.

"Duch" Koch arose to inquire of Mr. Williams the amount which would be saved by the company through the removal of the R. F. and P. railroad tracks through the city and the consequent reduction of bumps suffered by the company's cars. Mr. Williams confessed that he could not guess the answer.

It was at this point that the argument degenerated into a confused and flying mass of questions and answers, until the session was adjourned following so swiftly on the heels of statements that the members of the committee seemed puzzled and dazed.

Mr. Hirschberg spoke feelingly of the method taken by the company in securing the increase, saying that it sought to get its demands by telling the people that its employees must receive an increase in wages.

"If this is to continue" he said, "let the council include street car employees in the budget and pay them from the City Hall."

Mr. Williams replied that every laboring man who demanded an increase was doing exactly the same thing, the consumer, the "man who rides," standing from all raises in wages, no matter what trade received.

Councilman Nelson brought relief to everybody by moving adjournment, subject to call of the chairman.

**Congress Supports
Wilson in Stand**

Washington, Oct. 31.—After an hour of bitter denunciation of the leaders in the impending coal strike, the house today adopted the senate resolution plugging the support of congress to President Wilson in his strong stand against the walkout. The vote was unanimous, 246 to 0, even the labor members voting in the affirmative.

**GOMPERS CHARGES GOVERNMENT
WITH TAKING COAL BARON'S SIDE
AS AGAINST THAT OF THE MINERS**

**Last Appeal of Secretary Lane
to the United Mine Workers**

"In view of the impending coal strike and the disastrous effects sure to follow I deem it my duty to urge upon the advisability, under all circumstances, of another effort to avert the threatened stoppage of work in the bituminous coal fields set for November 1. We are all agreed, I think that nothing should be left undone to avert this calamity and it is therefore incumbent upon the coal operators, the miners and the government to co-operate by every feasible method of joint action to this end. Having this in mind I urgently request your international executive board to convene at the earliest possible moment the delegate convention of the United Mine Workers of America for a further consideration of the whole question, and that pending the assembling of the convention, and the consideration of the matters presented, the miners be notified by your board to continue at work."

"In which event," as secretary of labor, I will assume the responsibility of calling the operators of not only the central competitive fields, but of the entire bituminous coal fields of the country to meet in the same city and at the same time as your executive board for a reconvening of the delegate convention of the United Mine Workers. If you will give this request favorable consideration I feel that the convention called in accordance therewith, with coal operators meeting in the same city, a way will be worked out that will be satisfactory to your membership, to the operators and to the government of the United States.

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**Stand of Labor
on Legislation
for Railroads**

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, gave out tonight a statement of organized labor's presentation of its position on railroad legislation at a conference held yesterday with members of congress.

"In addition to the members of the labor group in the house, which is made up of congressmen of all parties who are members of recognized labor organizations there were present leading officials of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated bodies, and the four great brotherhoods."

"During the discussion the spokesmen of labor outlined the position of the 4,500,000 workers they represented as follows:

"1.—That American labor will exert its influence to the utmost within the limits of the constitution to defeat the vicious anti-strike provisions in the Cummins bill and other measures of similar character.

"2.—That in the opinion of American labor the return of the railroads to private ownership at this time would be a grave mistake. Under plans proposed for the return of the railroads to public ownership it would be followed by increase in freight and passenger rates of over 25 per cent. Either result would shake the industrial fabric of the nation at a time when a war sick world is looking for moral, financial and political leadership.

"3.—In order to avoid these calamitous consequences, the members of congress present were urged to introduce legislation continuing government control of the roads for two years from the conclusion of peace. This will afford the American people an opportunity to consider the many solutions of the railroad problem which have been put forward."

**TRI PHI'S EAT AND
DANCE AT JEFFERSON**

The Tri Phi fraternity of Richmond college held a dinner-dance in the Jefferson hotel last night, with about fifteen couples present. As this is the rush season at the college for the fraternities it was only one of many that were held last night, but it is easy to say that none of them had a better time than did the members of Tri Phi.

After partaking of the feast everyone was feeling fine, dancing was indulged in until about midnight. Among those present were: G. W. Toms and wife, A. C. Cheatham and wife, and Misses Harrah, Marsh, Hoover, Sanford, Campbell, Banks, Reid, Armstrong, Foster, Baugh, Gassie, Stubbs, Gentry and Watara, and Messrs. Duke, Marsh, Ackley, Cook, Thomas, Baugh, Patterson, Perkins, Hibbs and Robbins.

**LEE CAMP PLANS TO
REMOVE PORTRAITS**

Veterans of Lee camp, in session last night, started arrangements for vacating the hall on Broad street which they owned until it was sold several days ago. The first tangible step will be the removal of the portraits, scores of them, many being highly valuable paintings, which almost completely cover the walls of the hall where the old soldiers have met for many years.

Next Friday a committee will be named to attend to this highly important duty. The pictures will be placed in Battle Abbey for safe keeping until the completion of the addition to the building which is to be the future meeting place of the camp.

A committee is engaged in the preliminary steps looking toward work on the addition to Battle Abbey. A decision will be made as soon as a financial plan can be worked out, probably within the next week or two.

**FUEL SHORTAGE
ACUTE IN VIENNA**

Vienna, Oct. 31.—So acute is the fuel shortage in this capital that special police have been pressed into service to guard the benches in the parks, preventing people from taking them for fire wood.

**INJUNCTION IS
ISSUED AGAINST
STRIKE LEADERS**

**Ominous Ring to State-
ment Issued by Head
of Federation**

**BAKER IS READY
FOR EMERGENCY**

**Palmer Says There Is No
Fight Against Labor—
Just Effort to Prevent
a Strike**

Washington, Oct. 31.—In a joint statement issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and Matthew Woll, tonight the deliberate charge is made that the government by its injunction proceedings in Indianapolis today to prevent the coal strike, is taking the side of the "coal barons" as against the miners.

The statement says that the "injunction against the United Mine Workers bodes for ill" and it is also asserted that "it is strange that a nation which may justly be proud of its Abraham Lincoln should now reverse the application of the great truth which he enunciated when he said that as when between capital and labor, labor should receive first and foremost consideration."

Mr. Gompers made the statement public after a day fraught with serious developments in the coal strike. He issued it after a conference with Attorney-General Palmer, who is acting on behalf of the president, and with the latter's full approval, in the government's attempt to prevent the strike.

The attorney-general was also closeted with the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods today.

GENERAL AGREEMENT.
There was an ominous ring to the federation's statement, especially because Mr. Gompers amplified it to the extent of saying that the "four brotherhoods were in general agreement with it."

"An injunction of this nature," says the statement, referring to the action in the court of Federal Judge Anderson in Indianapolis, will not prevent the strike—it will not fill the empty stomachs of the miners—it will strain same leadership but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increase bitterness and friction."

"This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which will not be confined solely to the miners."

Whether or not the federation statement will have any influence in changing the government's policy, could not be determined tonight, but the last word from the attorney-general today was that the whole power of the government would be used to prevent a strike.

Meantime there was an accumulation of evidence at the capital today showing this to be a fact. Mr. Palmer, in a letter to Speaker Gillett, of the house of representatives, asked that congress immediately take steps to amend the Lever act so as to make it in full force and effect for a period of six months after the termination of the war between Germany and America. As the bill now stands it automatically becomes inoperative when peace is proclaimed.

Furthermore the president today put into effect the maximum prices established by the United States fuel administration on soft coal.

PRIORITY FUEL LIST.
Acting under an order from Dr. Harry W. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, the railroad administration which has now virtually assumed all the functions of the old fuel administration, issued a decree re-establishing on soft coal a priority list which was in effect while the war was in progress.

Dr. Garfield said in addition, there was no present disposition on the part of the president to re-establish the maximum prices on anthracite coal, but at the first evidence of an attempt to boost hard coal prices, the fuel administration's price list on this fuel would again be made operative.

Secretary of War Baer announced that large movements of troops to army camps in the territory where most of the bituminous coal fields are located had already been accomplished by the war department.

With the battlefield in the impending coal strike shifting all day between Washington and Indianapolis, Attorney-General Palmer made clear that the government's action in obtaining a restraining order, was a move to tie the hands of the leaders of the miners' union. He said no strike could succeed without leadership.

Continuing his fight against the coal strike, the government today issued an order forbidding the sale of coal to the public.